



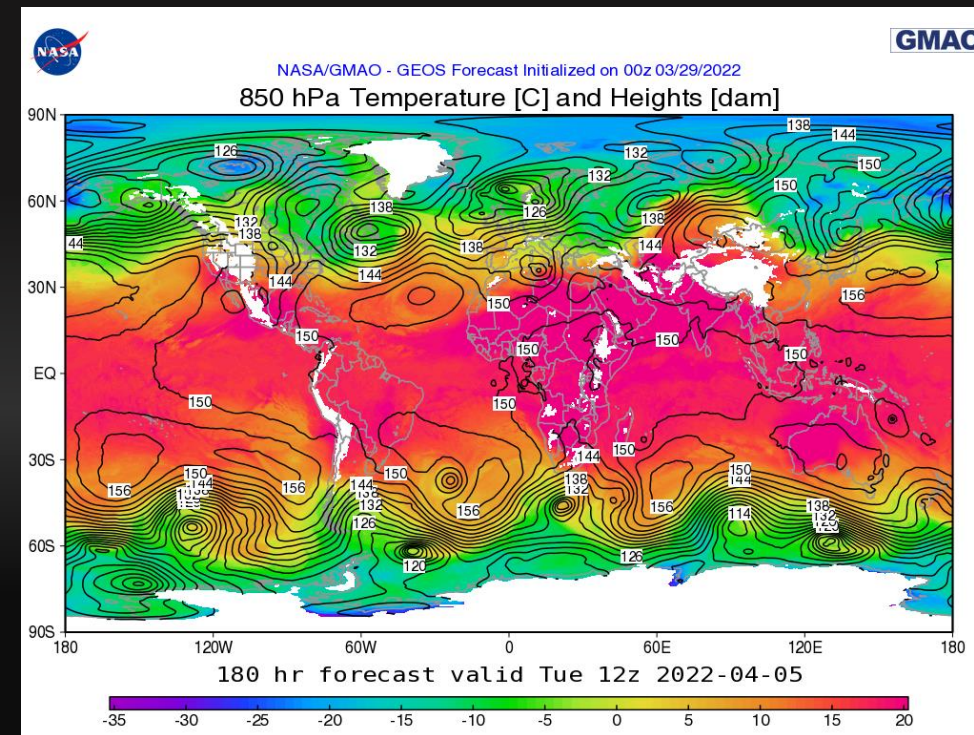
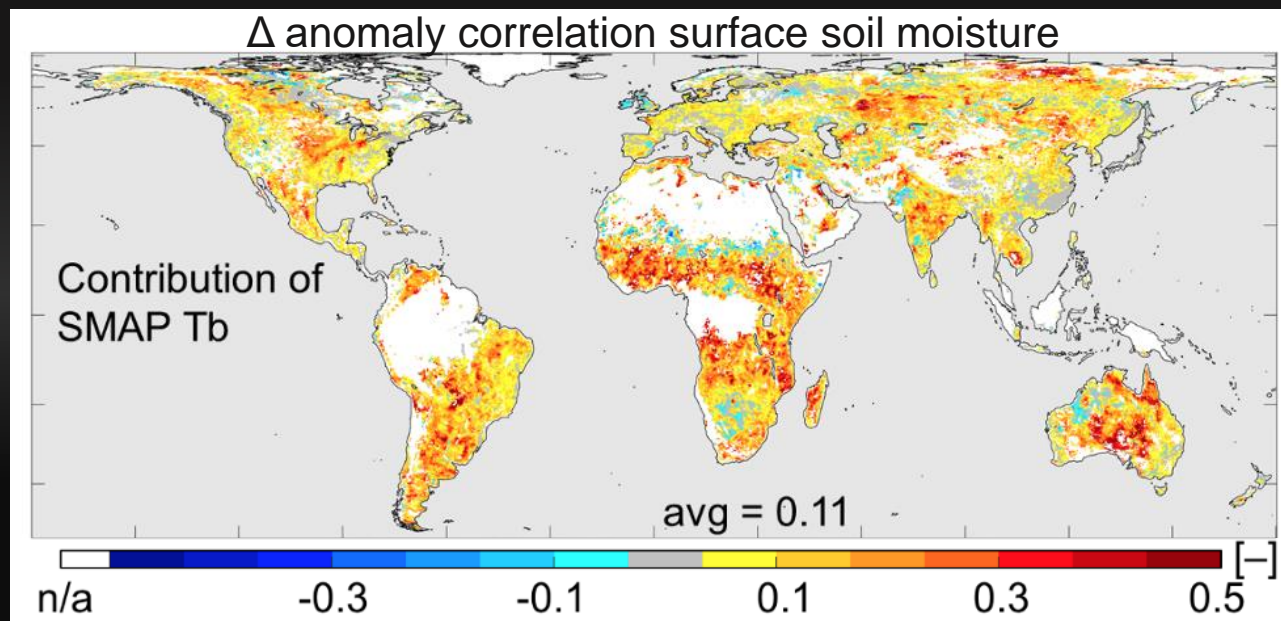
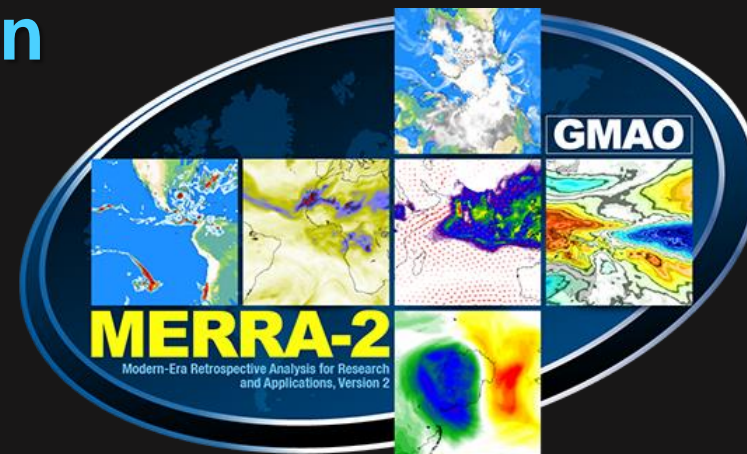
Assimilation of SMAP L-band Radiances Improves Near-Surface Atmospheric Humidity and Temperature in the GEOS Weather Analysis and Forecasting System

Rolf Reichle, Sara Zhang, Qing Liu, Clara Draper,
Jana Kolassa, and Ricardo Todling

Background and Motivation

Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS) products:

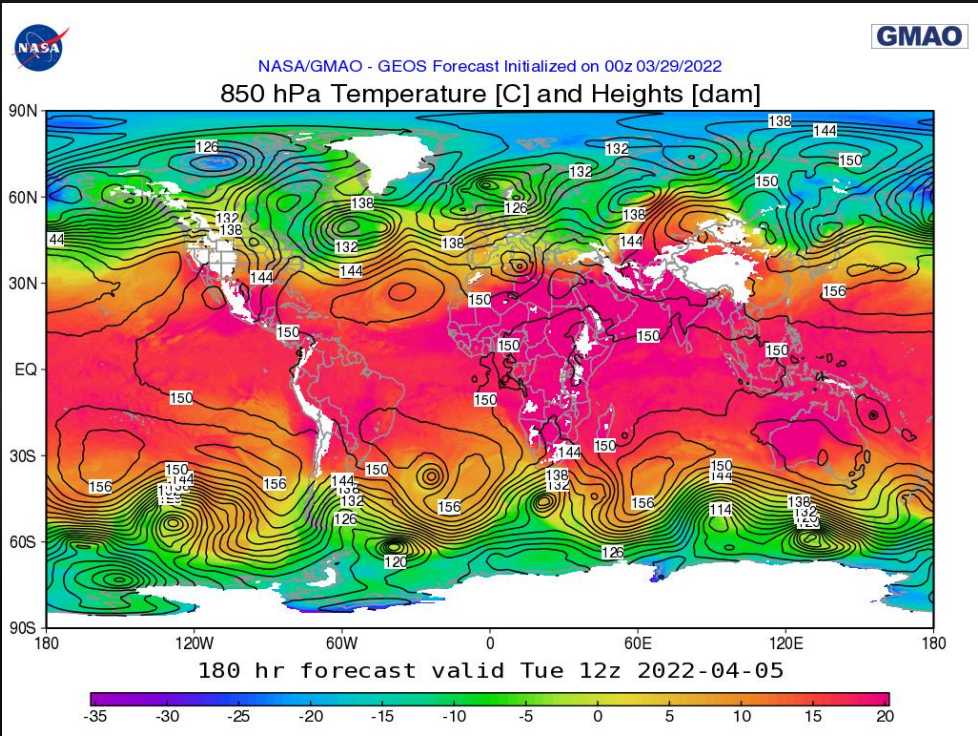
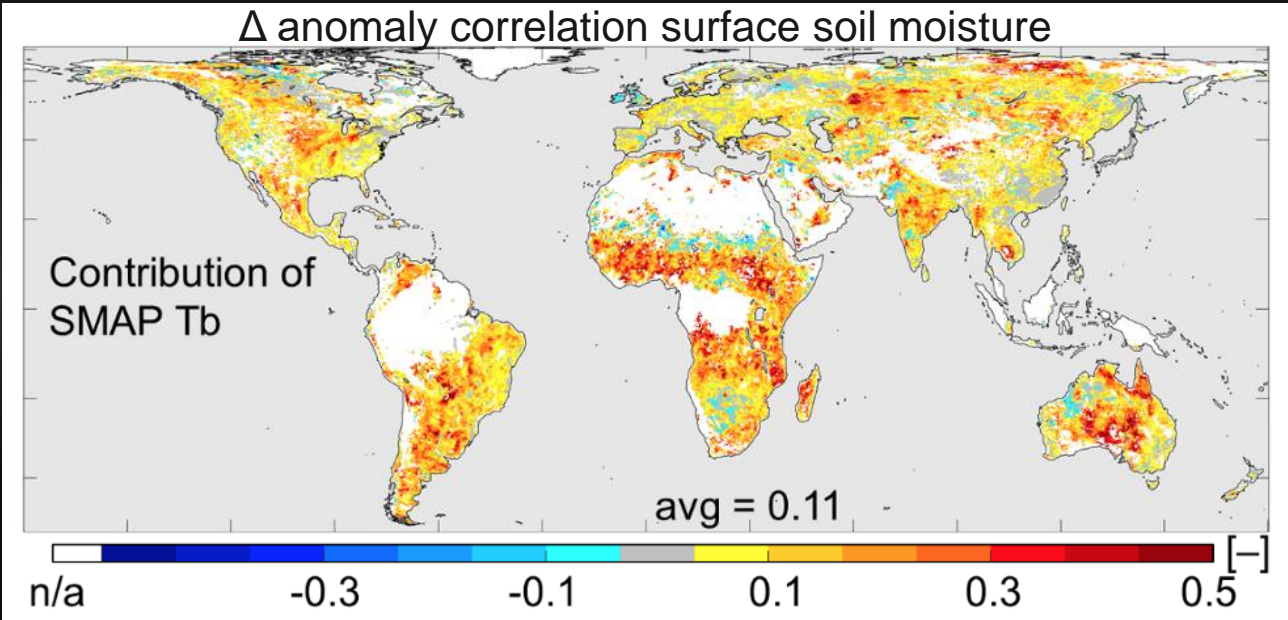
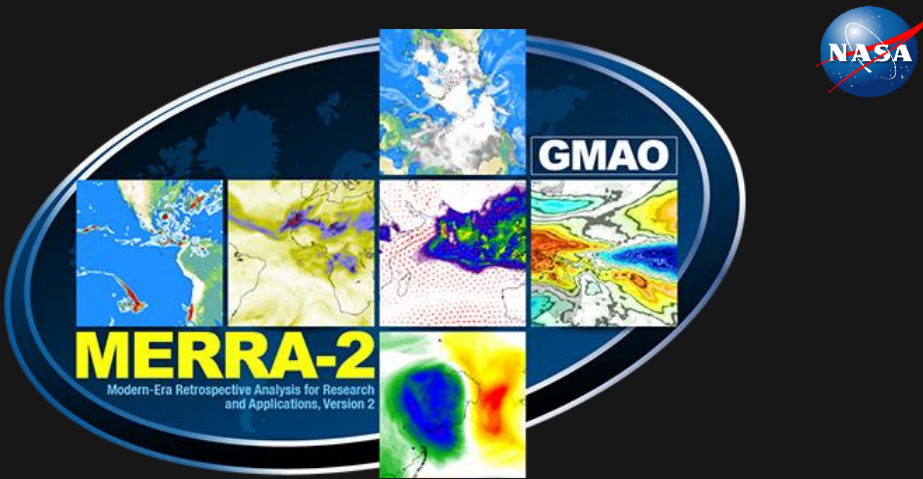
- Reanalysis
- Weather analysis and prediction (no land analysis)
- SMAP Level-4 Soil Moisture (land-only!)



Objective

Goddard Earth Observing System (GEOS) products:

- • Reanalysis
- • Weather analysis and prediction (no land analysis)
- SMAP Level-4 Soil Moisture (land-only!)



Development Overview

Draper and Reichle 2019 (MWR):

- First GEOS Land-Atmosphere DAS (LADAS)
- ~GEOS 5.12.4 (MERRA-2) model and ADAS (3D-Var)
- SMOS and ASCAT soil moisture retrieval assimilation (1D-EnKF)
- Experiment: MJJA 2013 at 0.5 deg

Reichle et al. 2021 (IEEE):

- GEOS 5.26.4 in 3D-Var configuration
- SMAP radiance (Tb) assimilation as in SMAP L4_SM (3D-EnKF; Reichle et al. 2019)
- Experiment: JJA 2017 at 0.5 deg

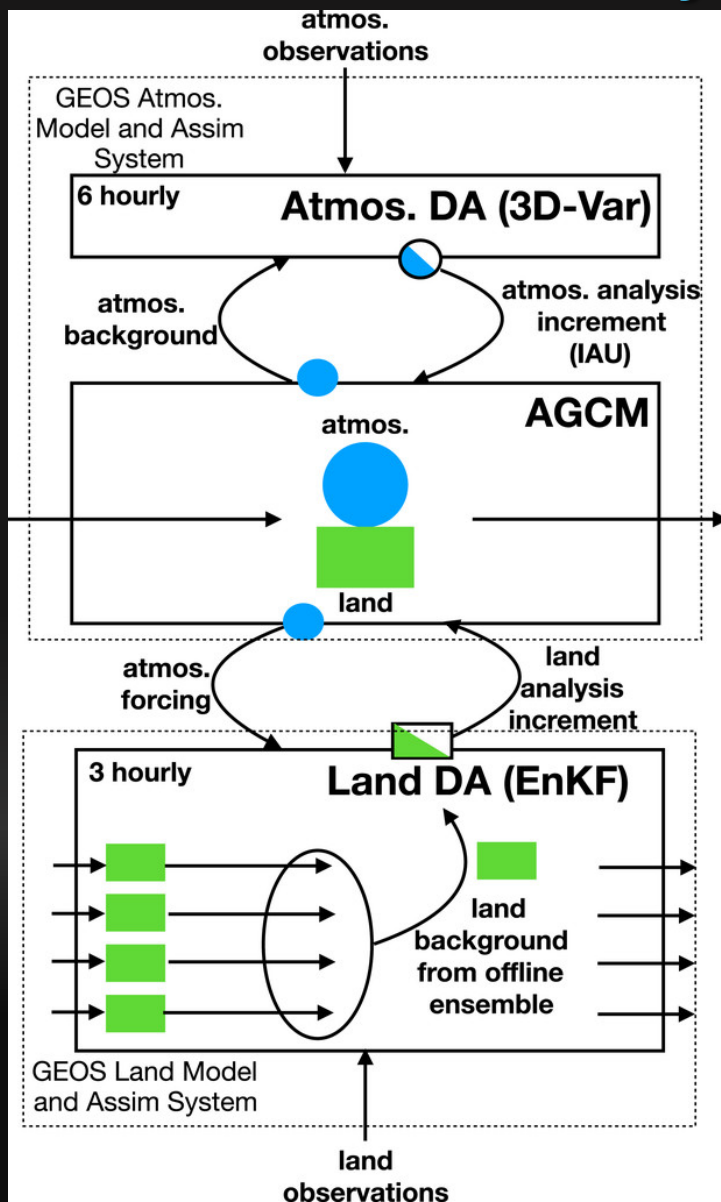
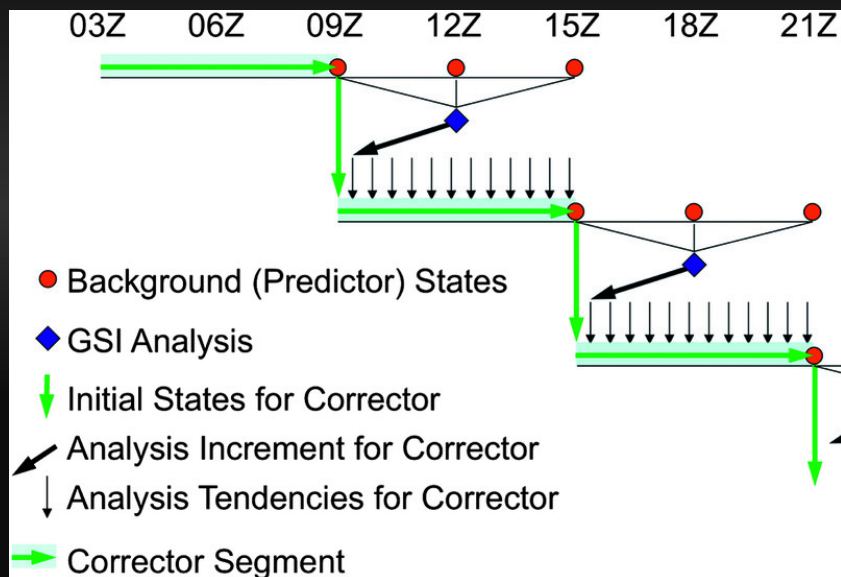
Recently:

- GEOS 5.29.x in 4D-Hybrid-EnVar configuration
- SMAP radiance (Tb) assimilation as in SMAP L4_SM (3D-EnKF)
- Experiment: JJA 2017 at 0.5 deg (incl. forecasts)

Land-Atmosphere Data Assimilation System (LADAS)

ADAS (3D-Var):

1. **Predictor**: 6-hour AGCM forecast from previous cycle.
2. **Atmospheric analysis** (GSI): Compute atmospheric analysis increments.
3. **Corrector**: Re-integrate 6-hour segment with atmos. corrections.



LADAS:

1. As in ADAS.
2. Add land analysis (EnKF) to produce soil moisture increments.
3. Add soil moisture corrections.

Atmosphere and land analysis are weakly coupled through model physics.

Same general approach with 4D-Hybrid-EnVar (but need two LDAS instances).

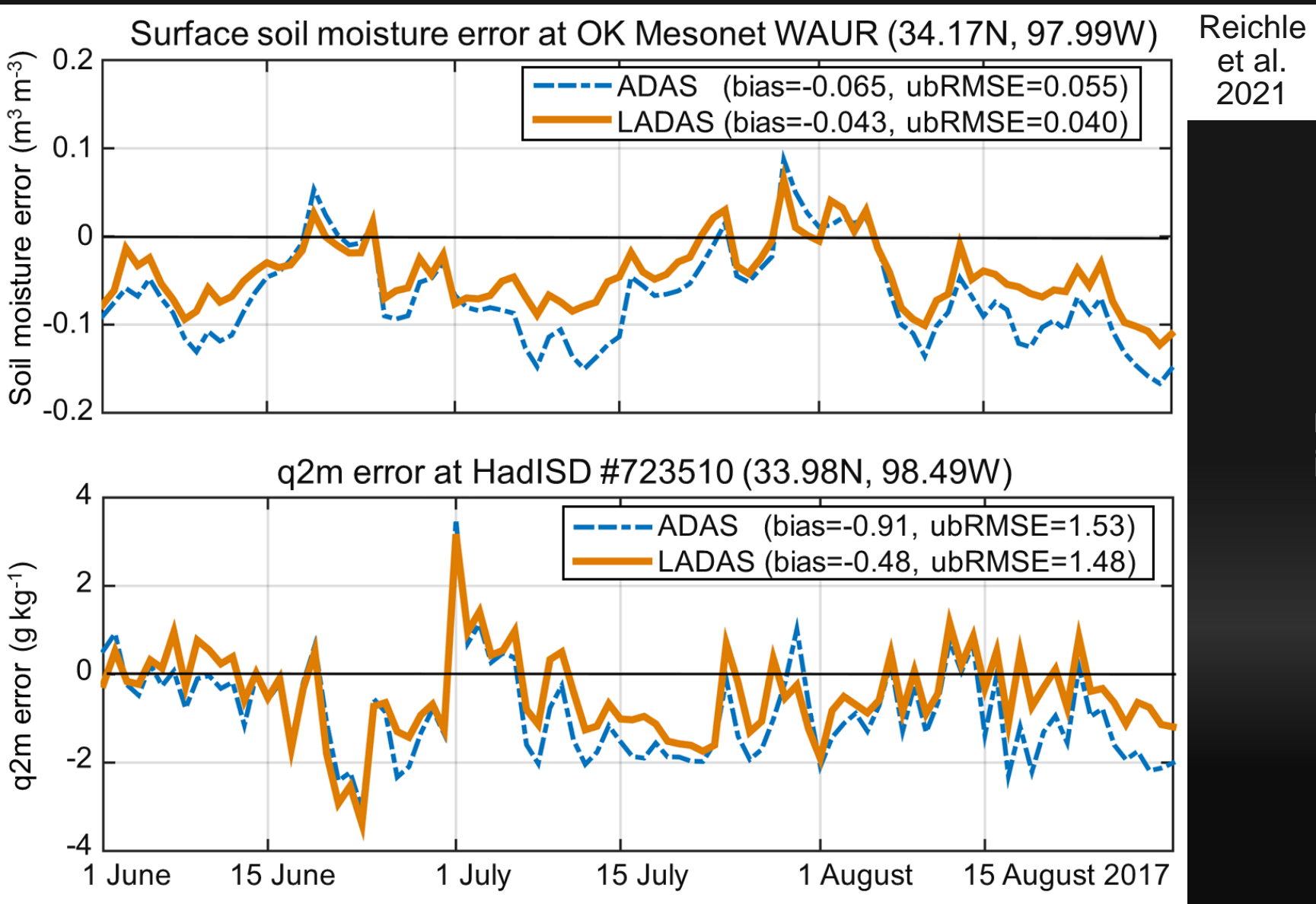
Notation for Results Slides

“ADAS” ≡ CTRL (no SMAP assim.)

“LADAS” ≡ Experiment (with SMAP assim.)



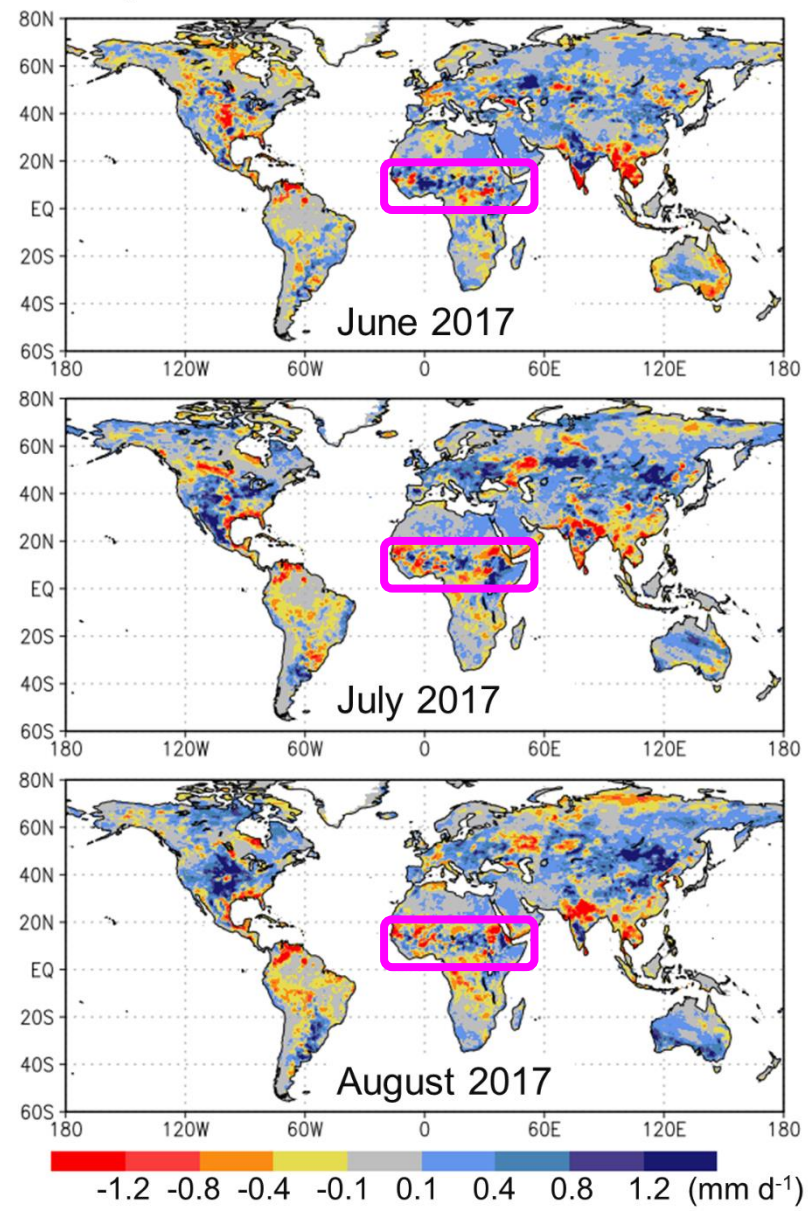
Impact on Screen-Level Specific Humidity (q2m)



Improved soil moisture translates into improved q2m.

Soil Moisture Analysis Increments

Monthly Mean Profile Soil Moisture Increments

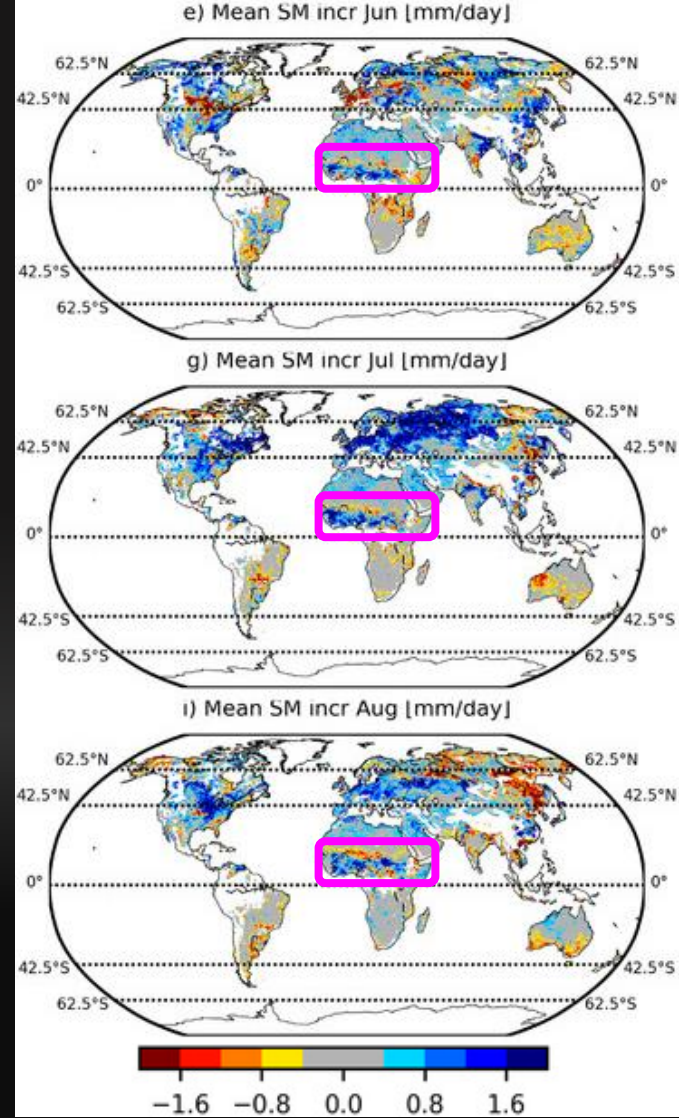


Reichle
et al.
2021

Consistent with L4_SM
diagnostics.

More spatio-temporal variability
than seen in (Draper & Reichle
2019).

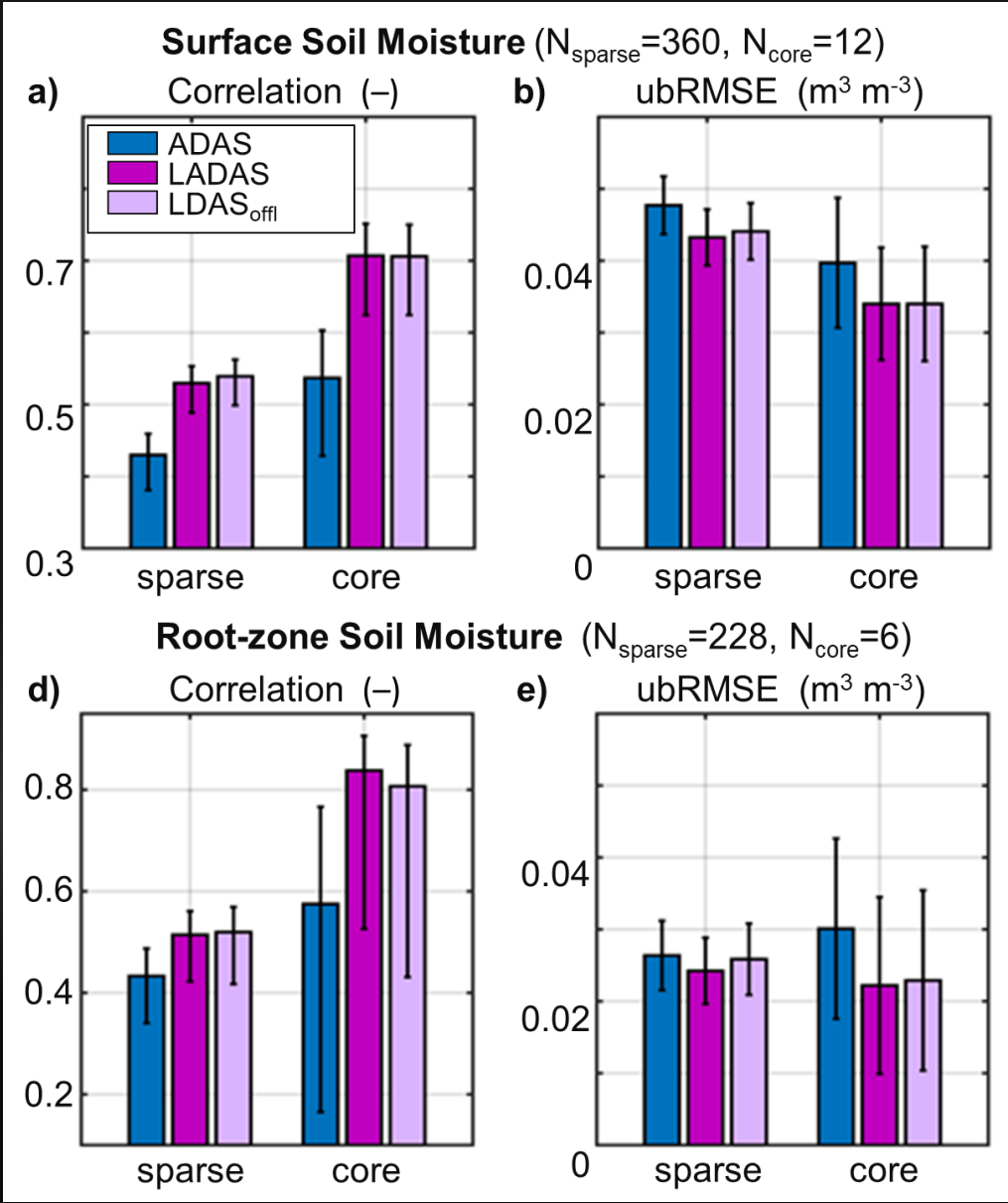
Draper & Reichle 2019
SMOS+ASCAT DA for 2013





In Situ Soil Moisture Validation

Reichle
et al.
2021



Soil moisture skill improvements over ADAS (consistent with L4_SM improvements over land model-only simulation).

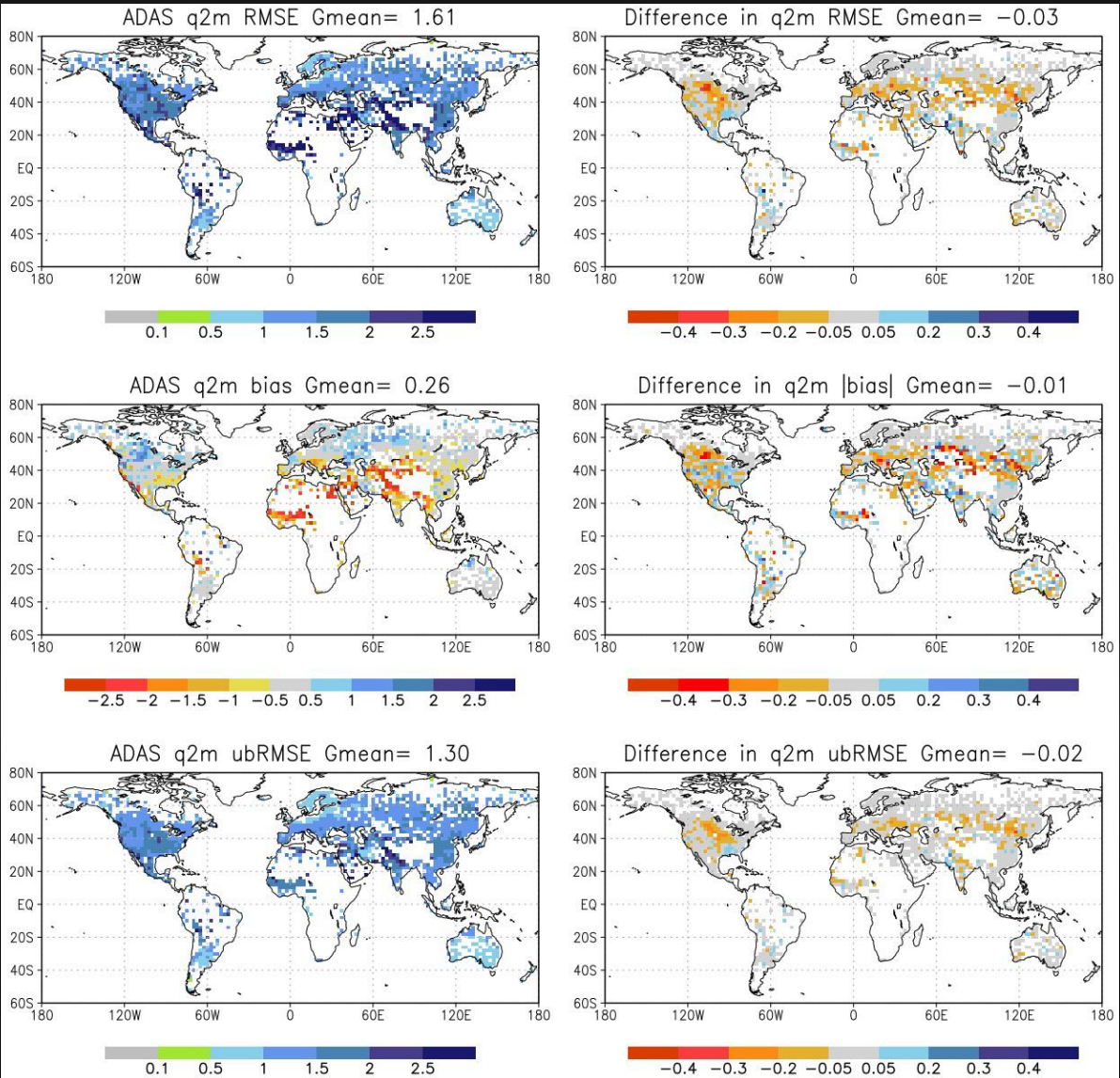
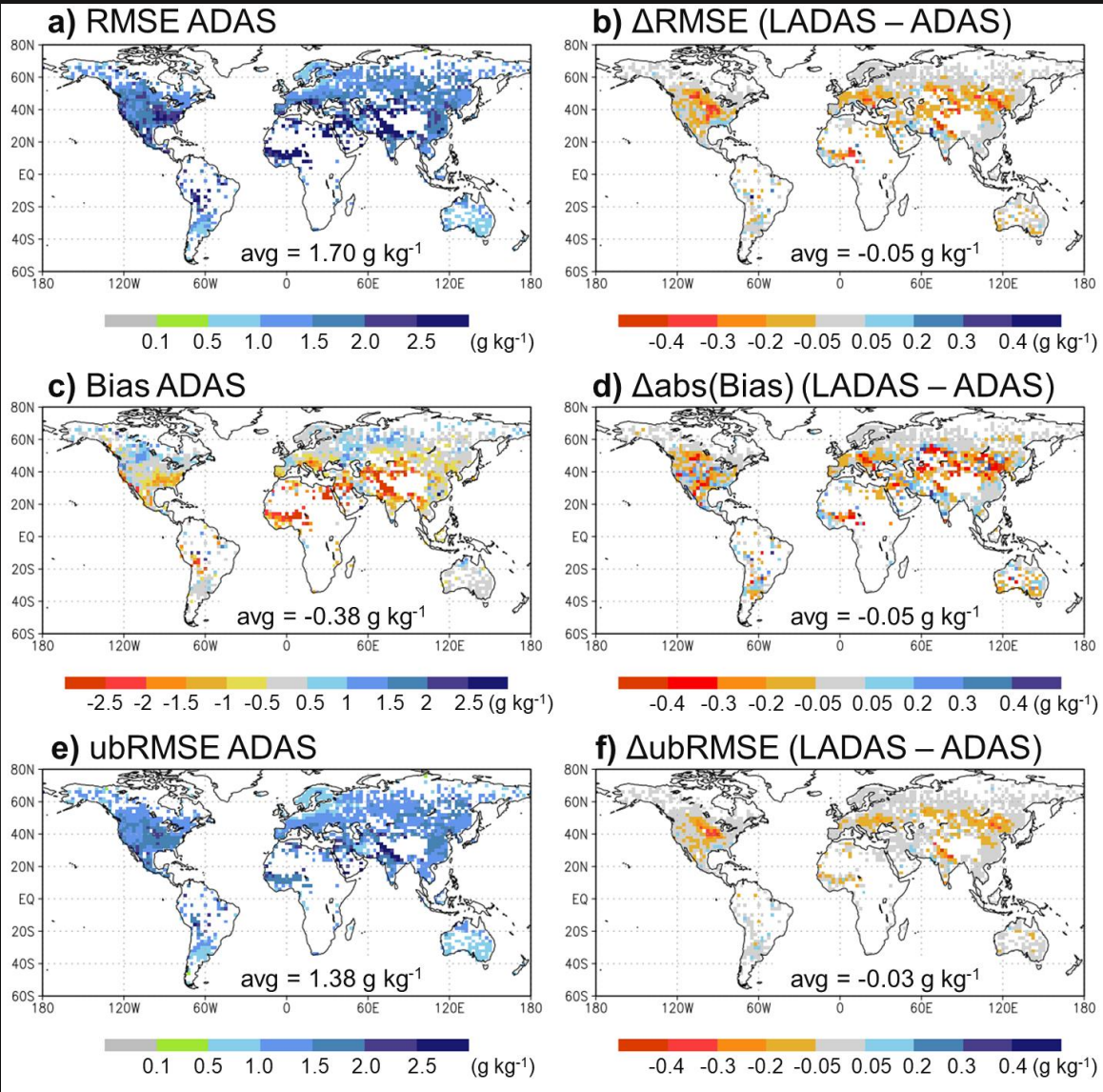
Improvements statistically significant for surface soil moisture correlation.



Screen-Level Humidity (q2m) vs. HadISD

3D-Var (Reichle et al. 2021)

4D-Hybrid-EnVar (in prep)

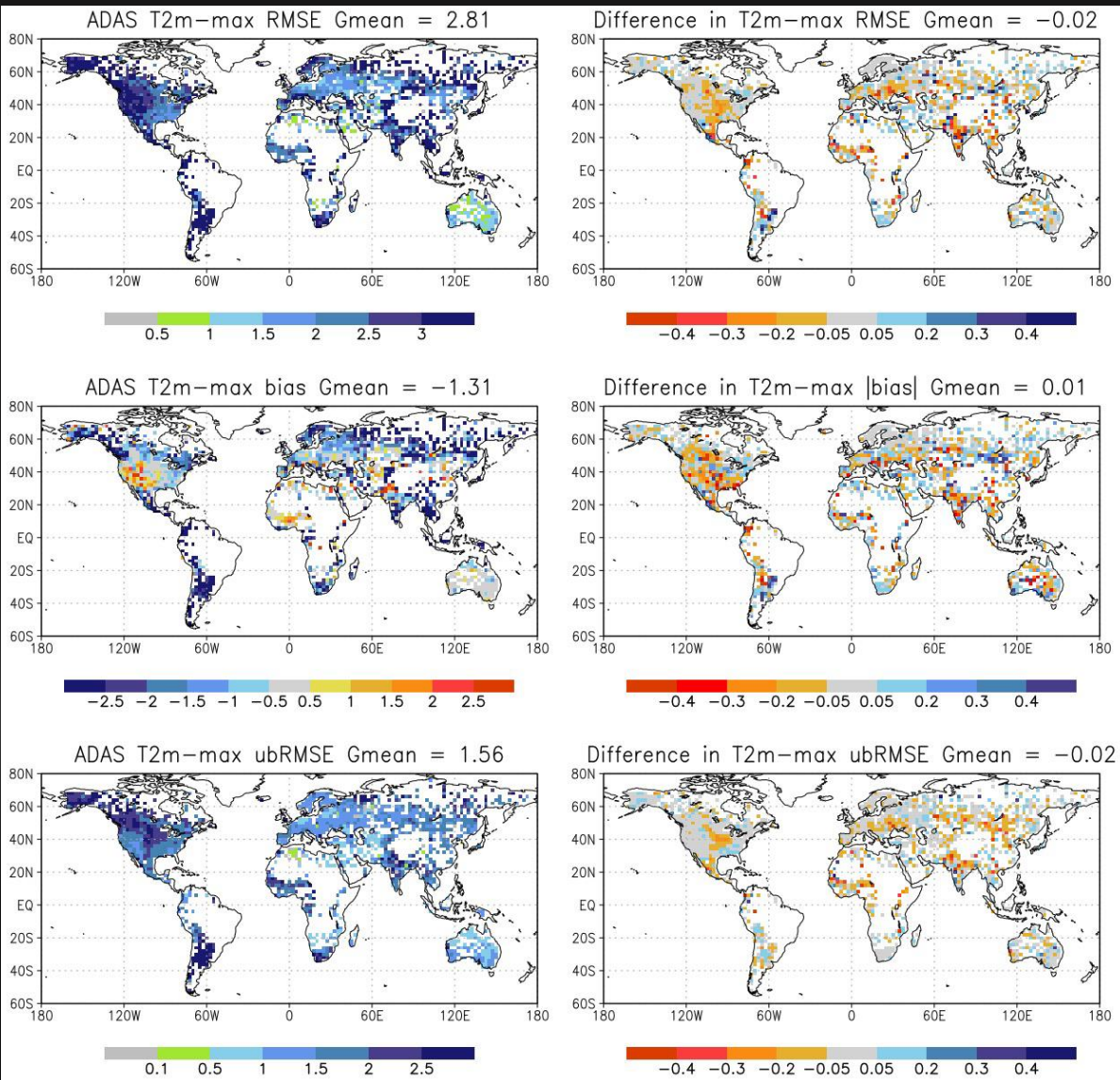
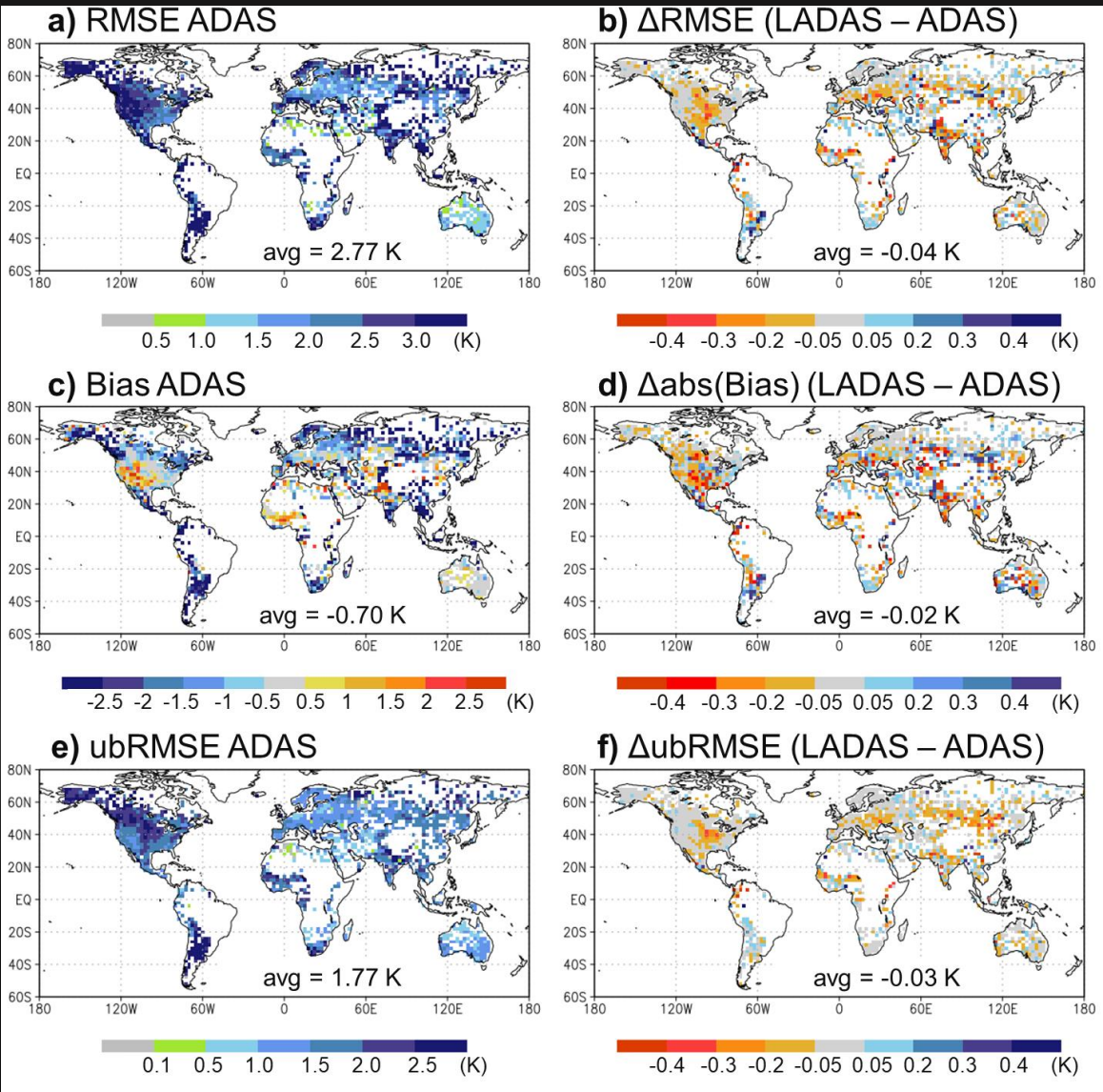




Screen-Level Daily Max Air Temperature ($T_{2m_{max}}$) vs. GHCN

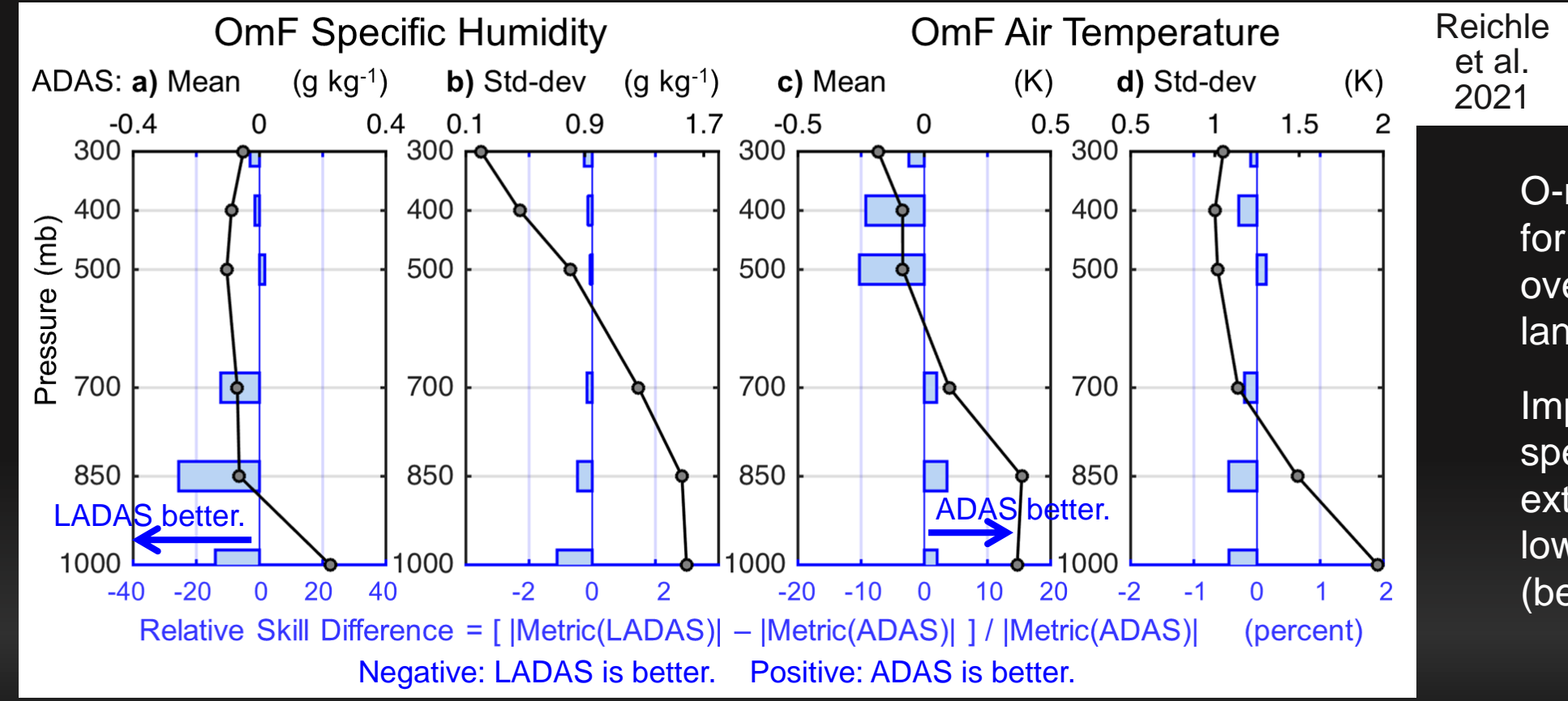
3D-Var (Reichle et al. 2021)

4D-Hybrid-EnVar (in prep)





Atmospheric Profiles

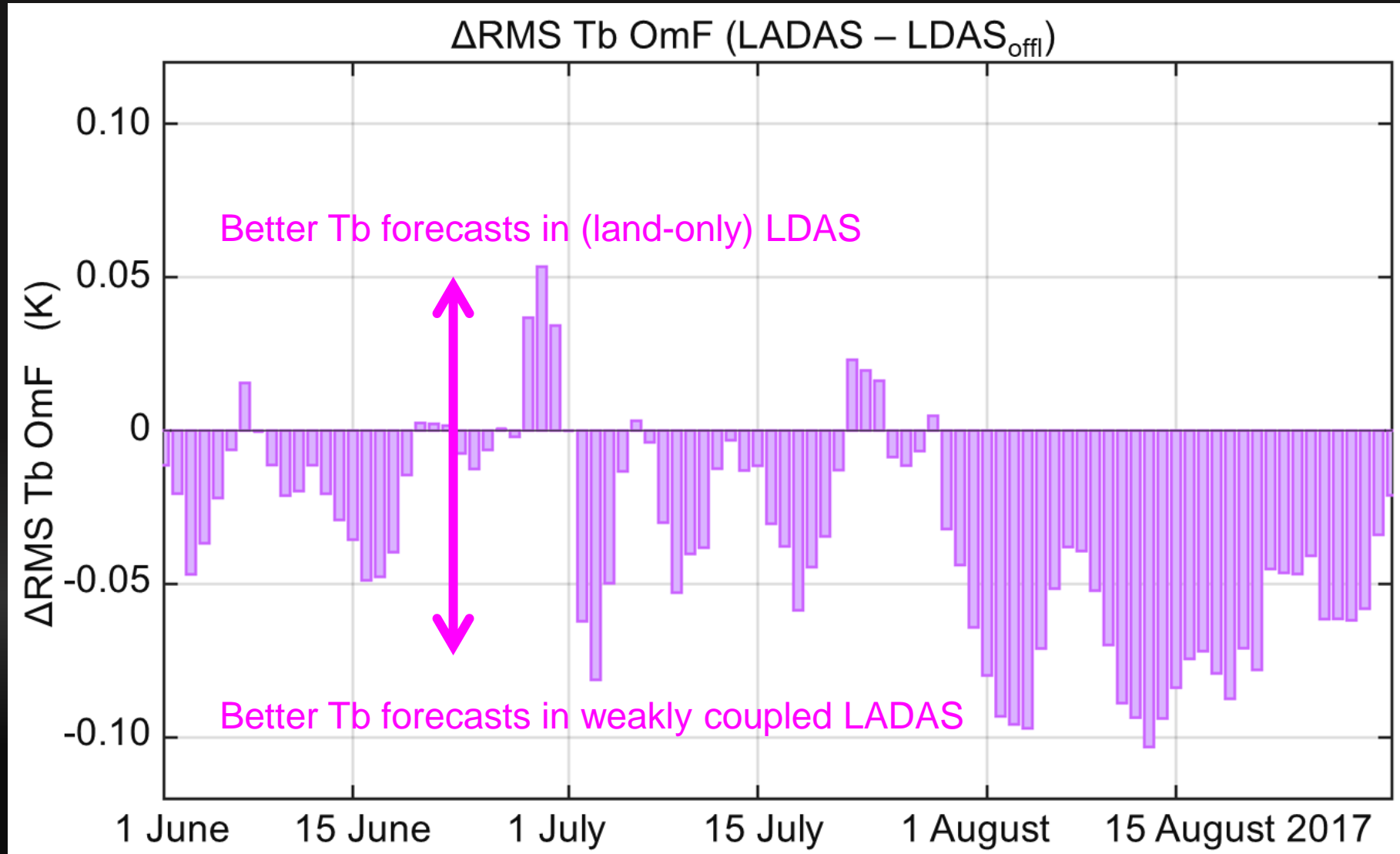


O-minus-F stats for radiosondes over continental land.

Improvements in specific humidity extend into the lower troposphere (below ~700 mb).



Weakly-coupled LADAS vs. land-only LDAS



Reichle
et al.
2021

Weakly coupled system
improves land surface
forcing!



4D-Hybrid-EnVar LADAS and CTRL vs ECMWF (Jun 21-Aug 31, 2017)

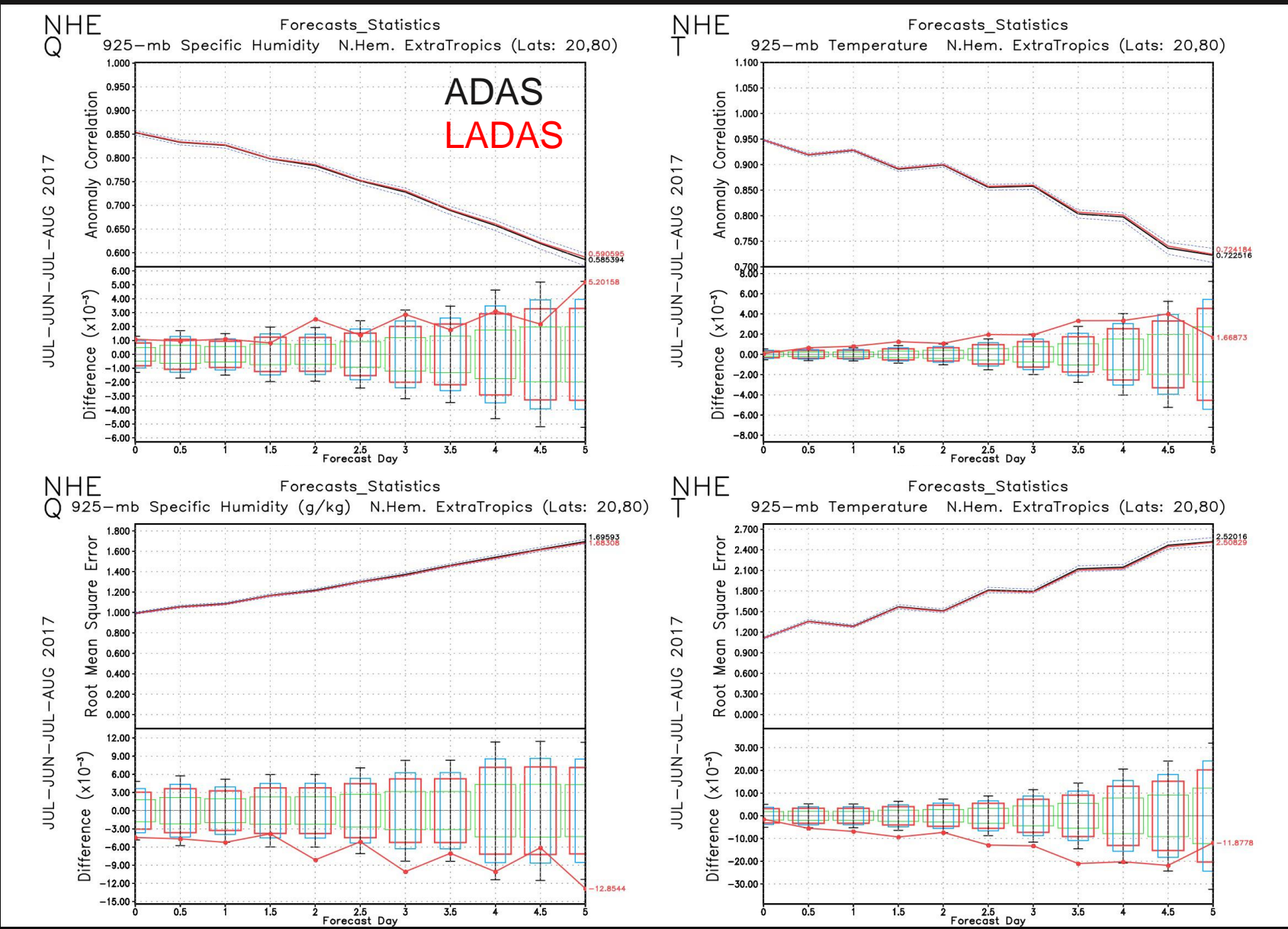
		NH					SH					Tropics				
Variable	Pressure Level	COR					COR					COR				
		RMS					RMS					RMS				
Forecast Day		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Geopotential Height	10															
	70															
	100															
	250															
	500															
	700															
	850															
SLP	1000															
Specific Humidity	10															
	70															
	100															
	250															
	500															
	700															
	850															
Temperature	10															
	70															
	100															
	250															
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	700															
	850															
U-Wind	10															
	70															
	100															
	250															
	500															
	700															
	850															
V-Wind	10															
	70															
	100															
	250															
	500															
	700															
	850															

Standard GEOS score card does not get close to the surface...

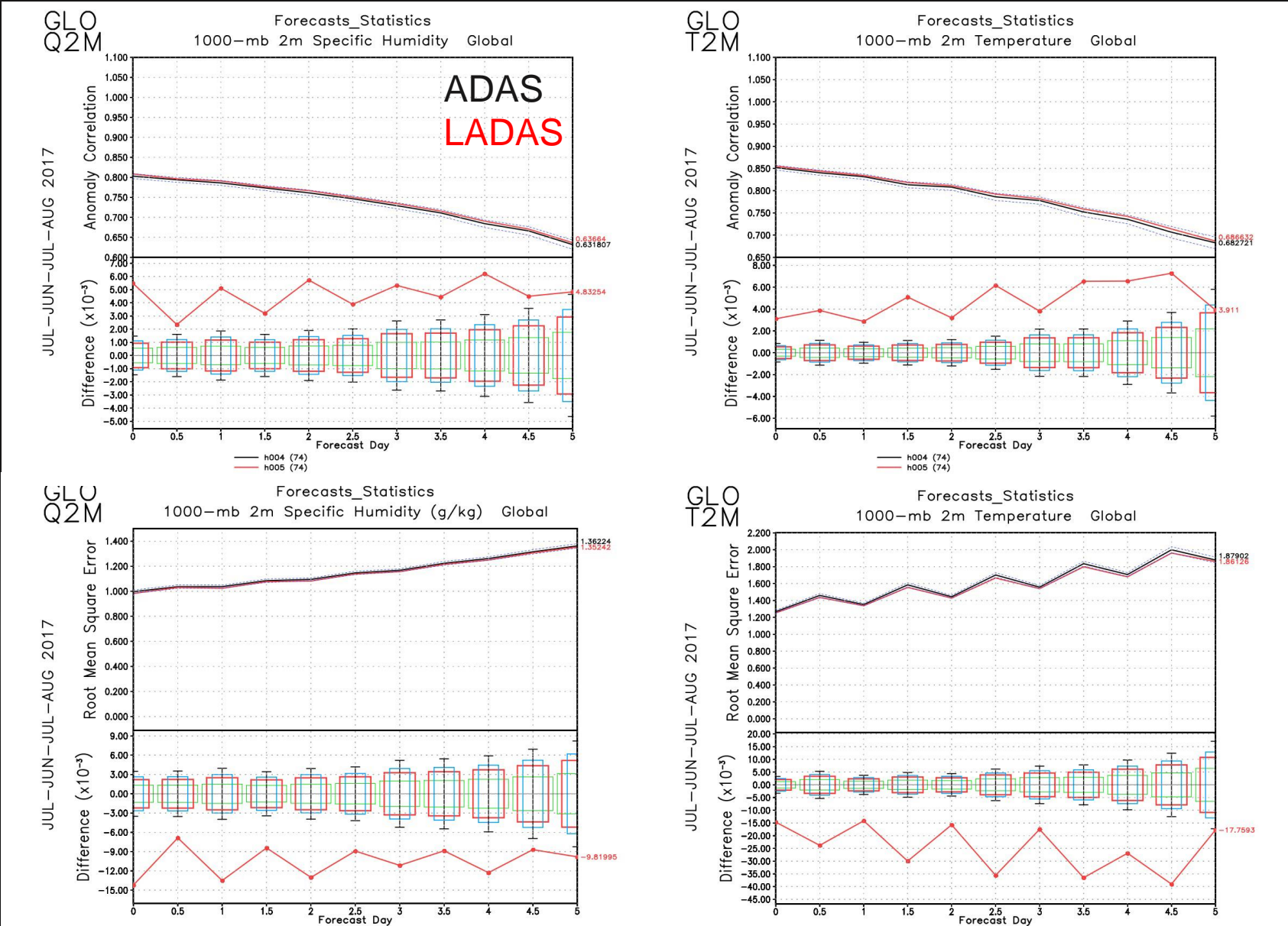
- ▲ far better, significant (99.99% confidence)
- △ better, significant (99% confidence)
- ▤ slightly better, significant (95% confidence)
- no significant difference
- ▤ slightly worse, significant (95% confidence)
- ▽ worse, significant (99% confidence)
- ▼ far worse, significant (99.99% confidence)



4D-Hybrid-EnVar LADAS and CTRL vs ECMWF (925 mb, NH)



4D-Hybrid-EnVar LADAS and CTRL vs ECMWF (Screen-Level, Global)

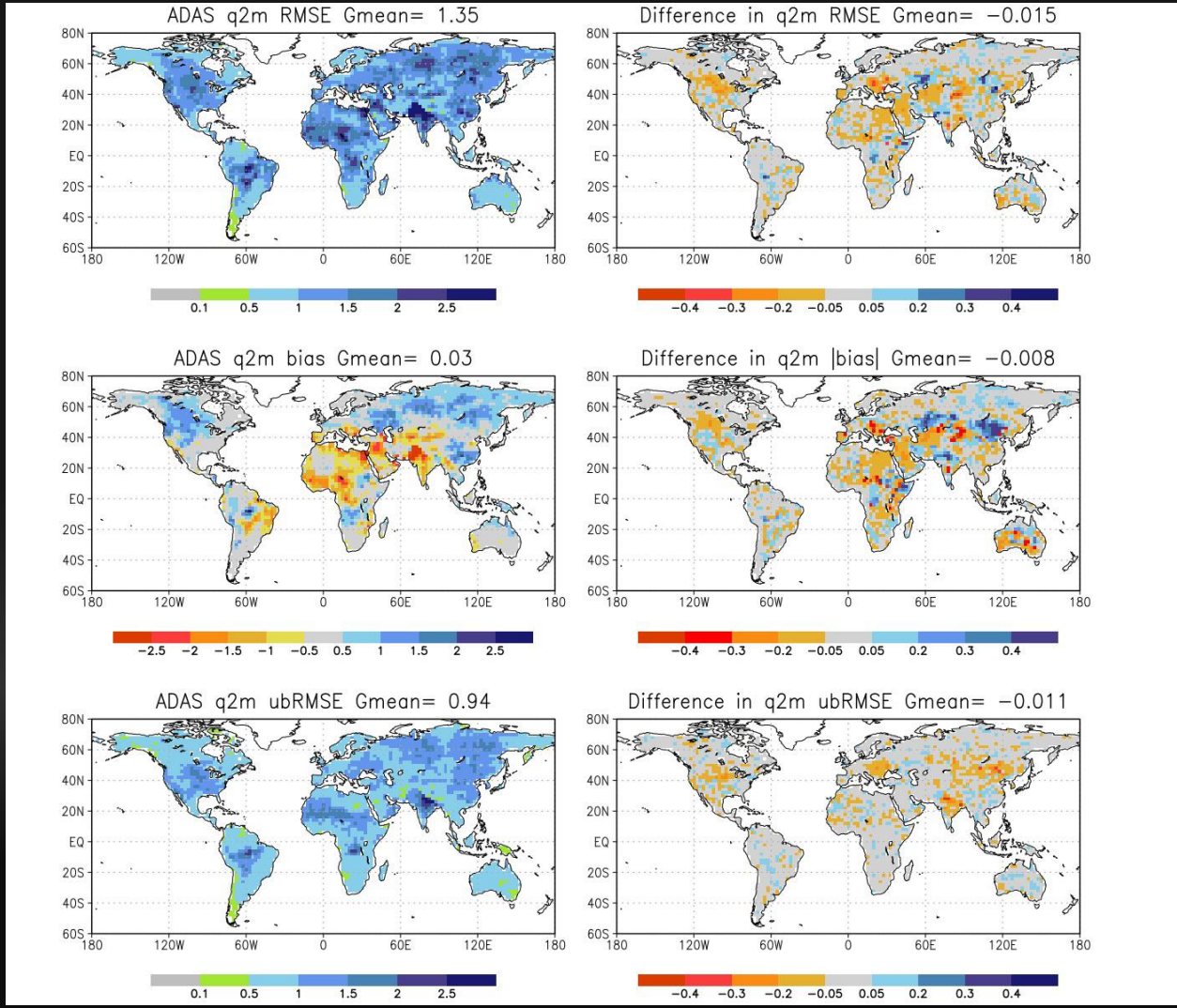
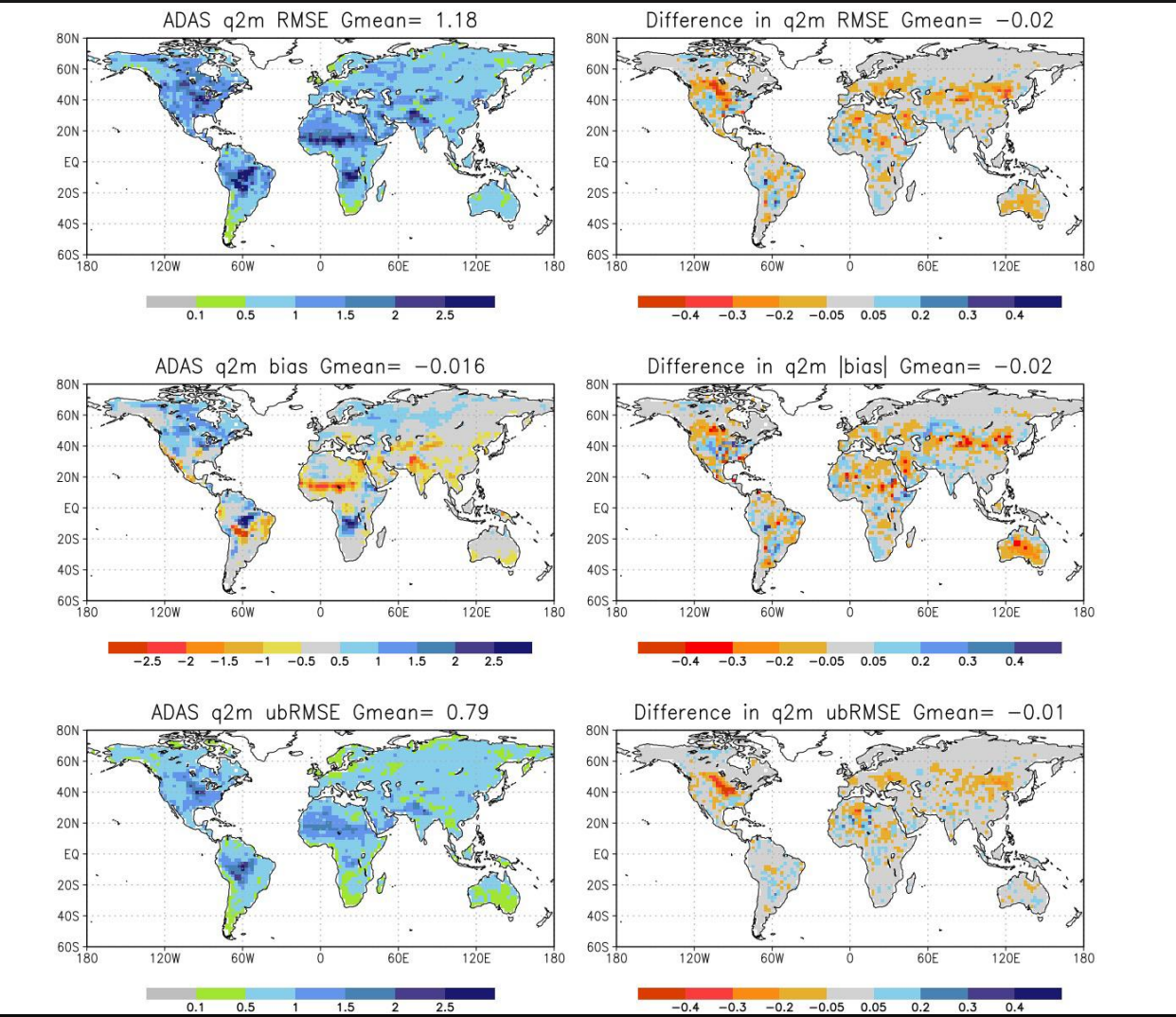




Screen-Level Specific Humidity (q2m) vs. ECMWF

Analysis (0z)

2.5-day Forecast

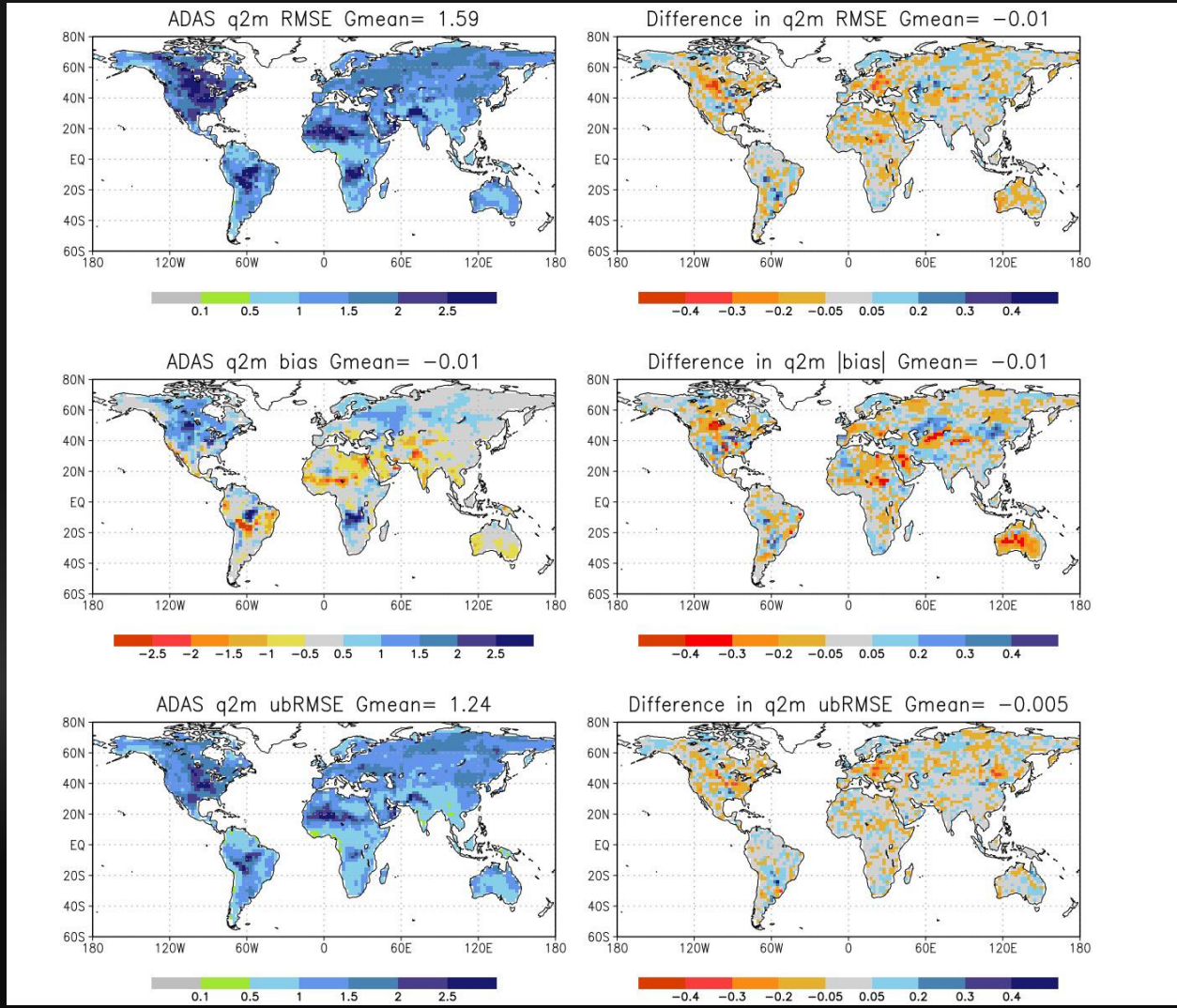
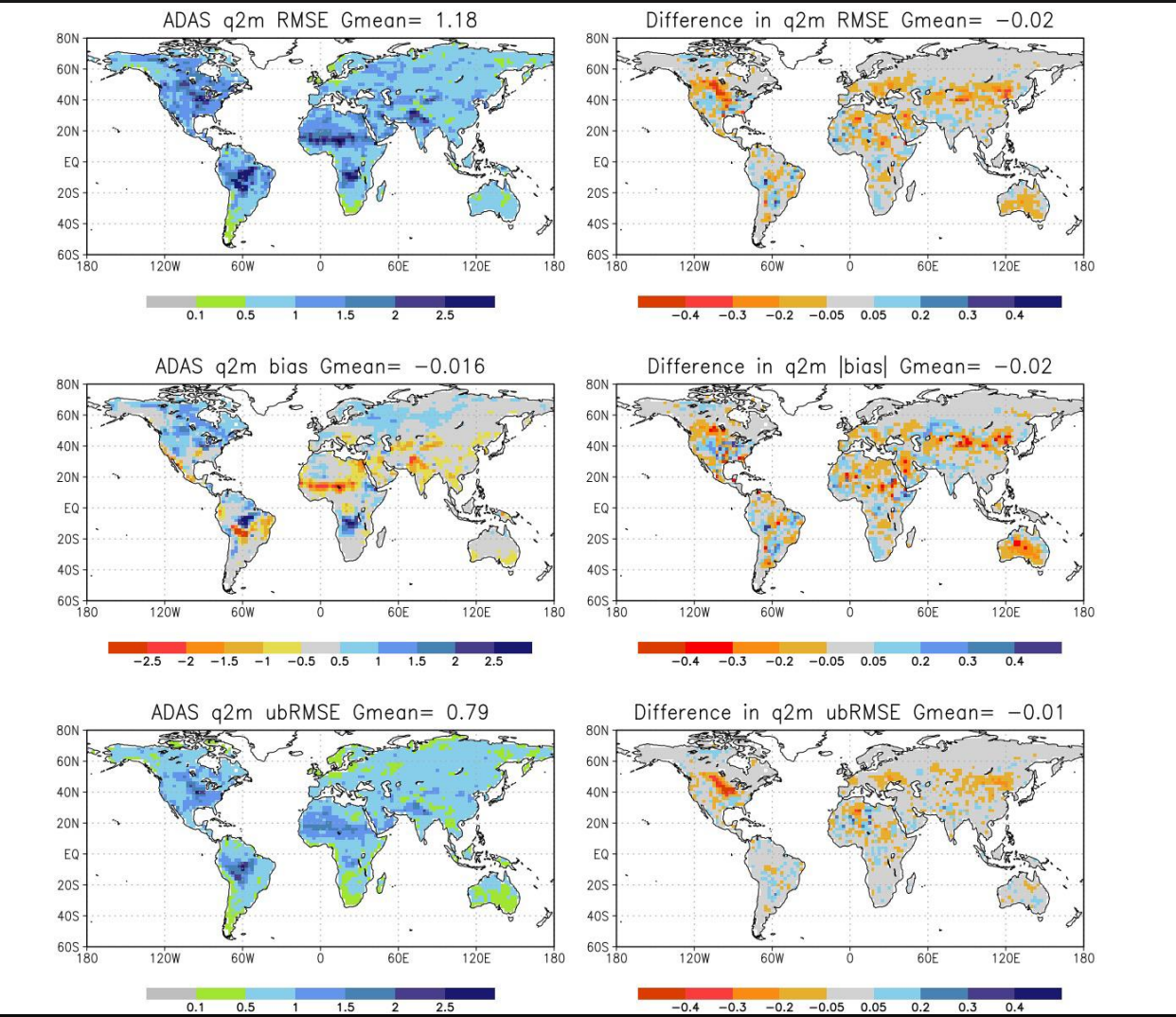




Screen-Level Specific Humidity (q2m) vs. ECMWF

Analysis (0z)

5-day Forecast

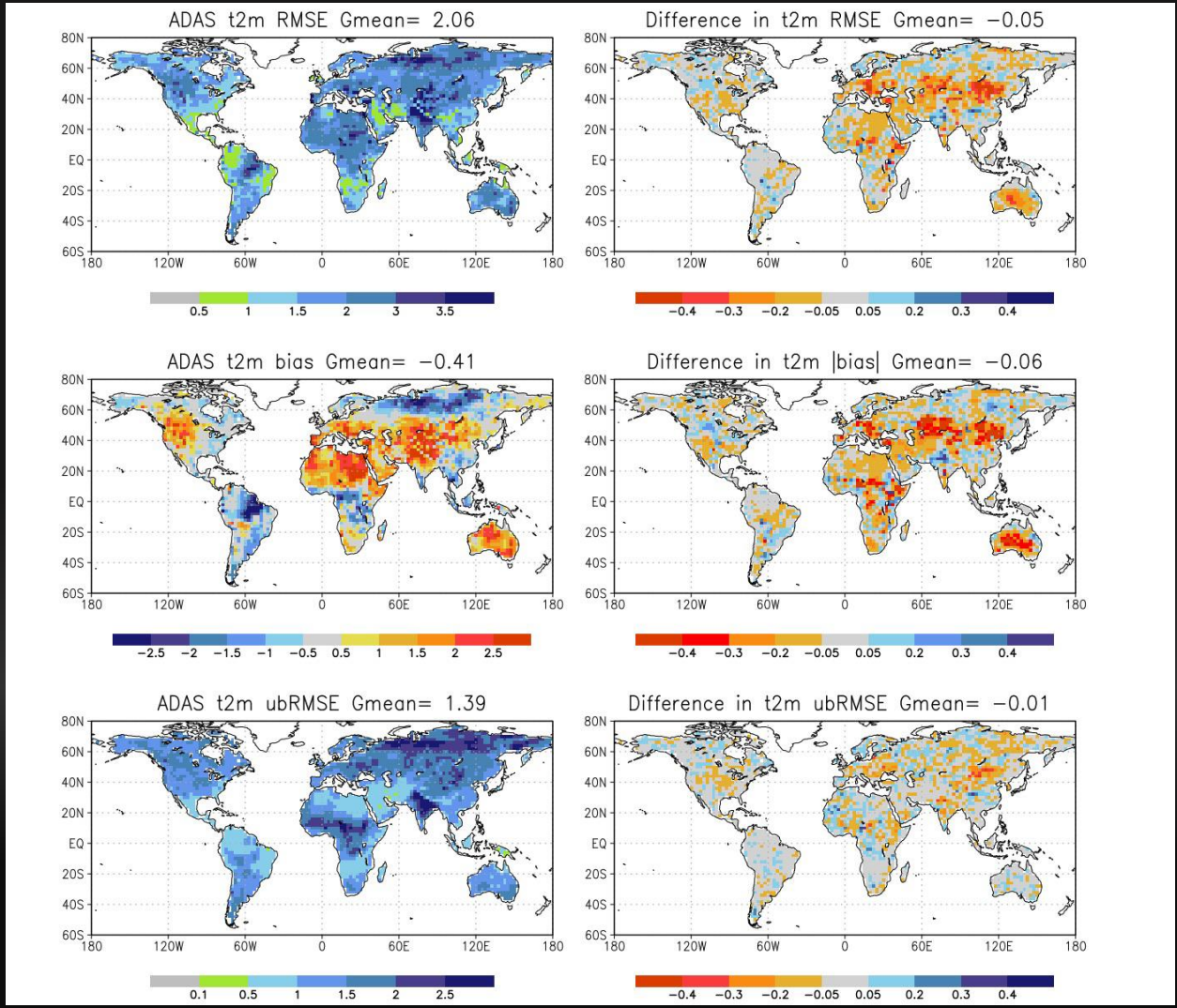
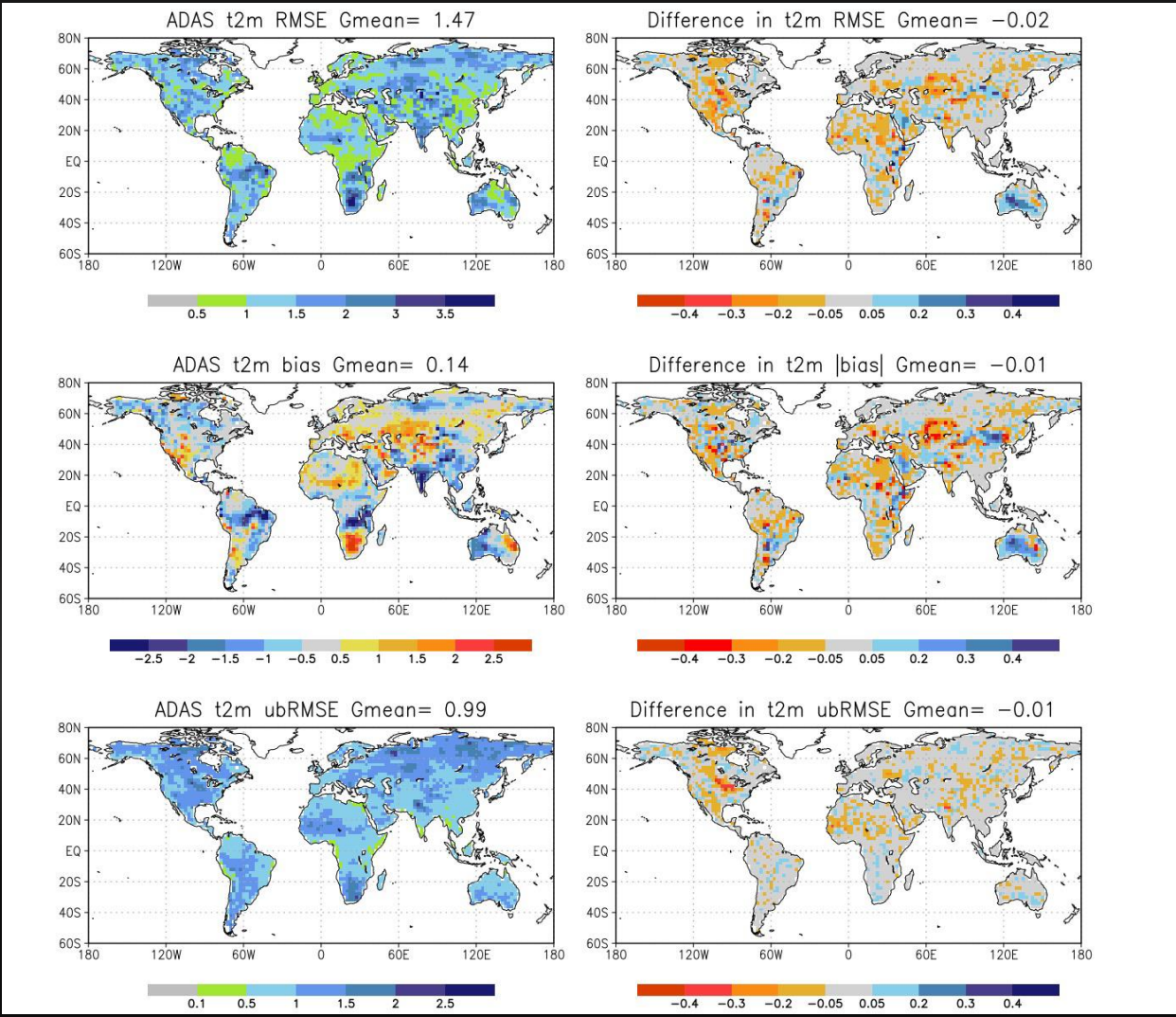




Screen-Level Air Temperature (T2m) vs. ECMWF

Analysis (0z)

2.5-day Forecast

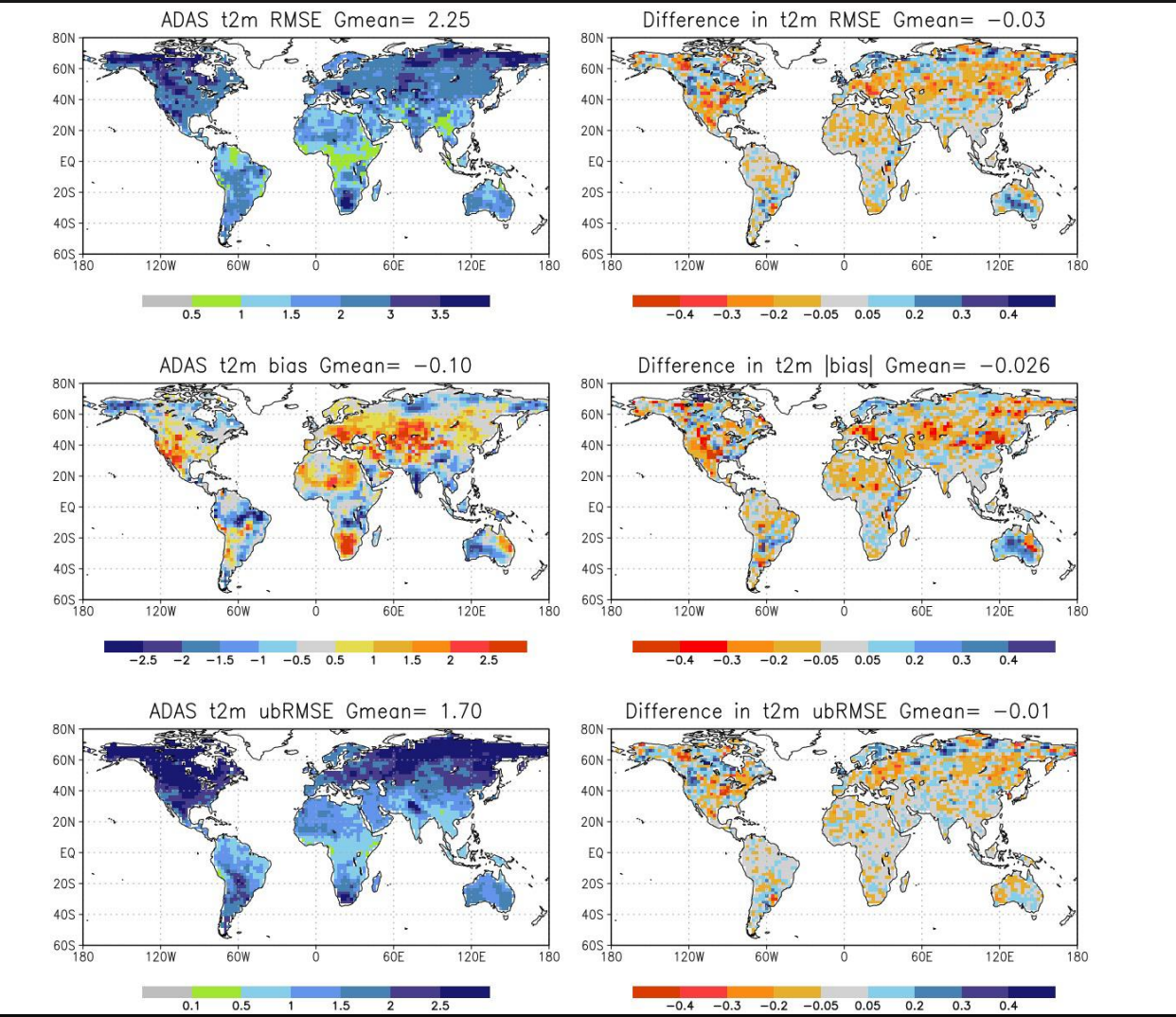
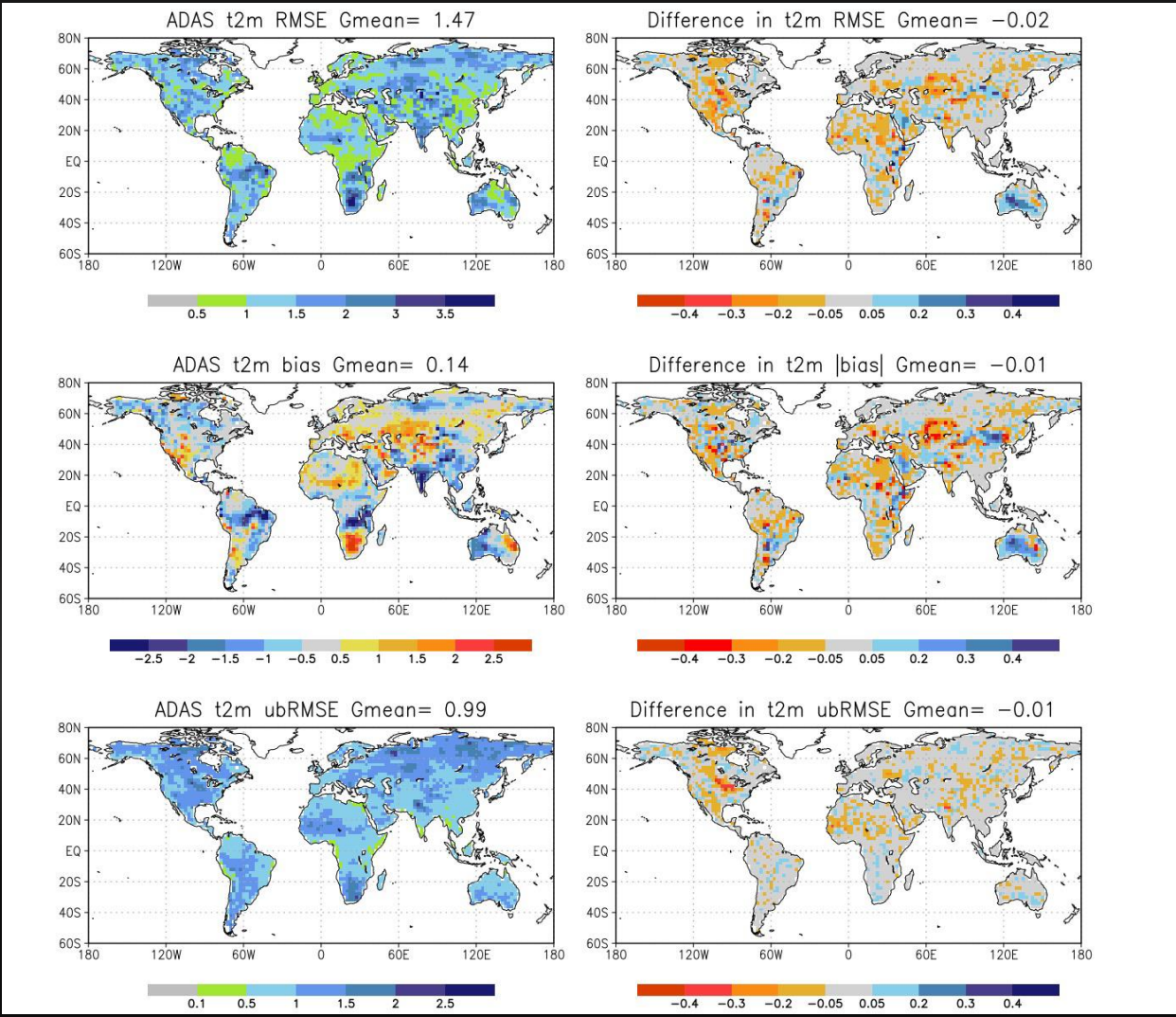




Screen-Level Air Temperature (T2m) vs. ECMWF

Analysis (0z)

5-day Forecast



Current Work and Next Steps

- Conducting 4D-Hybrid-EnVar experiments at 0.25 deg resolution for SMAP Tropical Cyclone project.
- Adding screen-level verification into standard package for die-off curves and score card.
- Connecting ADAS and LDAS ensembles.
- Investigate surface turbulent flux estimates.
- Include and verify in formal “X” experiment for system development.
- Add plumbing for near-real time SMAP Tb.
- Test in “parallel” operations.